

Psycho-Social Impact of Verbal and Non-Verbal Interaction of Adult Gangsters and Juvenile Prisoners in KP Jails

Abstract

This study inspected the impact incurred through unobstructed verbal and non-verbal interaction of adult gangsters over juvenile inmates' well-being. Different jails of KP were studied under concurrent triangulation design of mixed methods research. For quantitative data, simple random sampling was used to collect information through interview schedules from 132 juvenile inmates while for qualitative data, an interview guide was used to collect data from 50 participants through in-depth interviews. The study revealed that free verbal and non-verbal communication leads to implicit changes in the behavior and mental health of juvenile inmates in jails. Also, juveniles use drugs freely, are sexually abused by adult criminals, and joined gangs for physical and financial support. It is recommended that the government must look to the provision of basic facilities inside jails, apply the JJSO 2000, and arrange separate jails for juvenile to safeguard them against spillover and negative effect of spoilt gangs.

Keywords: *Verbal and Non-verbal communication, Juvenile Inmates, Adult Gangsters, free interaction, psycho-social behavior change.*

INTRODUCTION

Spillover Effect due to Verbal and Nonverbal Communication

Kleef and Dreu (2010) concluded that in fact, humans speak with vocal organs but they converse with the whole body. Impression and influence are not exclusively the result of words. Words form just a fragment of the overall communication and the non-verbal component of the communication plays a vital role in the creation of meaning and impression. Words do not work in isolation but are rather accompanied by nonverbal communication. Yang, Yeh, & Wong (2010) say that the extents to which words carry the social meaning of an interaction or conversation probably

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falls within the range of no more than 30 to 35 percent. We communicate with our appearance, with our facial expressions, with our silence, with our tone, with our volume, with our appearance, with the appearance of our surroundings, with our hug, handshake, smile, eye-contact, eyebrows, touch, distance, clothing, gestures, and posture all the time (Allen & Leung, 2015).

The impressionistic minds of juveniles sustain life-long impressions when they have interaction with the appearance of the adult criminal's rough bodies, unshaved faces, rough long hair, non-conformist attitude, jeering style, hooting style, laughing style, walking style, etc. The appearance of the surroundings where the interaction takes place between the juvenile prisoners and grown-up delinquents is also no less important in the creation of the impression over the minds of the juvenile prisoners (Hart, Ottati, & Krumdick, 2011). When the special protocol and privileged status of high profile criminals are witnessed by the juvenile prisoners, it has a deep effect upon the impressionistic minds of the juveniles. Their fear to be punished or persecuted vanishes. They idealize and try to become like them and the free interaction and association leads to a rise in the rate of recidivism and the real end of imprisonment is defeated. They learn new ways and strategies of committing crimes and precautions to be avoid being caught and punished (Borum, 2003). Man is socially impressionistic; interaction or in other words, verbal and nonverbal communication, among men leads to deep changes in their psycho-social behavior (Giannakouros, 2018). Their verbal and nonverbal interaction increases when juveniles are incarcerated together with adult prisoners in the same jails (Ralph et al., 1996) since the adult gang members also wish the juveniles' inmates to be their followers (Vigil & Long, 1990).

Prison Gangs and Violence

Gangs in prison control the drug bargaining for economic benefit and they argue that most jail violence can be attributed to jail gangs (Ingraham & Wellford, 1987). When juvenile inmates join gangs, their participation in negative activities such as in drug sales, aggressive attitude, sexual violence, increases and after their release from the jail, their participation in criminal activities is increased (Thornberry, 1998).

At the end of 2014, 301 juveniles were in custody in incarceration centers which included jails, sub-jails, and judicial lock-ups, 272 juveniles were under-trial while 29 were found guilty. The number of juveniles in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa jails was 527 in the year 2002, 318 in 2006, 208 in 2010, 217 in 2013 with some increase noticeable in 2014 i.e. 301 juveniles. Juveniles kept in jails are easily attracted by the gangs which ultimately increases their participation in delinquent activities (The state of children in Pakistan, 2015).

Gangs in Juvenile Correctional Facilities

Jail gangs also have gang membership outside jail their Brotherhood originating on the Mexican, Aryan, and Texas Syndicate style. On the other hand, most street gangs

have members in the jail. Older members of the gang from juvenile jails return to street gangs and form larger and more dangerous gangs with their old teenage friends (Fleisher, 1995).

Factors leading to Membership of a Gang

Gang membership also provides opportunities for making money to get financial benefits by selling items such as drugs and arms. Thus, many juveniles join gangs for financial benefit (Sanchez-Jankowski, 1991). Juveniles in the jails feel insecure; they therefore, join different gangs for their personal safety (Howell & Egley, 2005).

Risk Factors for Gang Membership

Most juveniles join gangs because of their low attachment to the members of the society and family and low parental supervision, lack of biological parents, low concentration of parents towards children, and poverty. Other factors are related to the school environment including low attachment with teachers, lack of objectives marking success, and delinquent peer groups (Thornberry, 1998). Feeling insecure, marginalized, and living in a poor family are the main individual factors causing juveniles to associate with gangs (Kosterman et al, 1996). Further, the adolescents commit crimes as a result of illiteracy, low economic status, and desire to find financial support, low check and balance, and easy access to drugs (Shamim, Batool, Zafar, & Hashmi, 2009).

Impacts of Juvenile Gangs

Juvenile in relations with gangs committed more than three times crimes than those juveniles who have no relation to any type of gangs (Esbensen and Huizinga, 1993). (Kosterman et al., 1996) observed that for those juveniles who remained or were only one year in a gang, the negative acts like felony, drugs, and trafficking were lower than juveniles who remained more than one year in a gang.

Gangs and Sexual Assaults of Juvenile

Juveniles in jails are at a high risk of sexual assaults as there is no separate jail for them in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Their status of being juveniles places them at an increased risk of victimization and sexual assault (Wolff, Shi, & Blitz, 2008). It has been reported that juveniles' sexual assaults by adult criminals in jail is still unreported and hence responsible for negative institutional cultures by allowing adult criminals to continue sexual relations with them (Heaton et al., 2016). The sexual assaults of these youths are more likely to occur in association with other types of criminal activity (e.g., burglary) (Jenness et al, 2007).

Relation of Juveniles with Gangs in Pakistani Context

In Pakistan, there are different types of gangs related to or working in the name of geographic areas, ethnic, economic, and political communities. Karachi has more than 21 million population, belonging to different types of religious, ethnic, and political groups. Most political parties in Karachi have gangs involved in major street

crimes where Police and other factions of political parties are not allowed. Gangs are fully involved in street crimes in these areas such as abduction, kidnapping, rape, and robbery. There are about 170, 000 street children who are at high risk of sexual abuse (The Express Tribune, 2011). Children in the gangs are mostly refugees from Afghanistan, fleeing from the earthquake of 2005, the war against terrorism, and from floods in 2010 (Jaine, 2012).

There are different reasons or factors of juvenile delinquency in Pakistan such as drug use, honor killing, illiteracy, sexual assault, land, and money. Especially in the current scenario, militancy, terrorism, and deeni madaris (religious schools) have opened a way for delinquency (Nadeem, 2002). The situation of juveniles is not better in Pakistan than any other country as juveniles who are members of different gangs in jails are more vulnerable to sexual assault. It has been reported that the situation is more crucial as 1,549 cases of sexual abuse were reported in the year 2003; representing a rate of four cases per day (Malik, 2010).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research activity was conducted under a concurrent triangulation design of mixed methods research (Creswell, 2014). Among a total of 23 jails in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, five randomly selected different jails (Swabi, Mardan, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, and Mansehra) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan were selected for the study. Out of a total of 199 juvenile prisoners in the sampled jails, 132 juvenile inmates were interviewed through the interview schedule under Krejcie and Morgan (1970) sample size table in the quantitative portion through simple random sampling. In the qualitative portion of the study, empirical data was collected from 50 participants in whom 20 juvenile inmates, 10 legal counsels, 10 jail staff, and 10 probation officers were interviewed through an in-depth interview mode. According to Creswell (2014), in concurrent triangulation design, priority should be given to one study; therefore this research activity, focused more on qualitative data as compared to quantitative data. The quantitative data were analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and Chi-square test was used to find out the association between the dependent variable (well-being of juveniles) and independent variable (relation of juveniles with adult gangsters) table (a). Qualitative data were analyzed through transcribing the data and identification of themes for interpretation (Creswell, 2010). At the end of the discussion session, both the quantitative and qualitative data were clubbed under concurrent triangulation design of concurrent strategy (mixed methods research) (Creswell, 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bi-variate analysis procedures were used to determine the association between dependent and independent variables to reveal the route of responses and whether they favor or oppose any feature of variables under the study.

Association between relation of juvenile with Gangsters and Well-being of juvenile

Statement		Well-being of Juveniles			Total (%)	Statistics
		Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Don't know (%)		
Free verbal and non-verbal interaction between Gangsters and juveniles	Agree	52(45.2)	58(50.4)	05(4.3)	115(87.1)	(p=0.000) ($\chi^2=18.286$)
	Disagree	04(36.3)	05(45.4)	02(18.1)	11(8.3)	
	Don't	02(33.4)	03(50)	01(16.6)	06(4.5)	
	Total	62(47.0)	61(46.2)	09(6.8)	132(100)	
Juveniles are frank with the adult criminals at jail	Agree	56(42.4)	61(46.2)	07(5.3)	124(93.9)	(p=0.000) ($\chi^2=20.286$)
	Disagree	06(4.5)	00	01(0.8)	07(5.3)	
	Don't	00	00	01(0.8)	01(0.8)	
	Total	62(47.0)	61(46.2)	09(6.8)	132(100)	
Juvenile prisoners are using cigarette, snuff, hashish or marijuana etc. at the jail	Agree	43(32.6)	48(36.4)	08(6.1)	99(75.0)	(p=0.000) ($\chi^2=17.719$)
	Disagree	19(14.4)	13(9.8)	00	32(24.2)	
	Don't	00	00	01(0.8)	01(0.8)	
	Total	62(47.0)	61(46.2)	09(6.8)	132(100)	
Juveniles have relation with the gangs at the jail	Agree	61(46.2)	59(44.7)	06(4.5)	126(95.5)	(p= 0.000) ($\chi^2=23.404$)
	Disagree	00	00	01(0.8)	01(0.8)	
	Don't	01(0.8)	02(1.5)	02(1.5)	05(3.8)	
	Total	62(47.0)	61(46.2)	09(6.8)	132(100)	
Cigarette, Naswar, cannabis and Marijuana are any time available to the gangs	Agree	57(43.2)	53(40.2)	05(3.8)	115(87.1)	(p=0.000) ($\chi^2=24.350$)
	Disagree	01(0.8)	01(0.8)	03(2.3)	05(3.8)	
	Don't	04(3.0)	07(5.3)	01(0.8)	12(9.1)	
	Total	62(47.0)	61(46.2)	09(6.8)	132(100)	
Juveniles makes relations with gangsters because of financial and physical support	Agree	51(38.6)	55(41.7)	05(3.8)	111(84.1)	(p=0.000) ($\chi^2=21.017$)
	Disagree	11(8.3)	05(3.8)	02(1.5)	18(13.6)	
	Don't	00	01(0.8)	02(1.5)	03(2.3)	
	Total	62(47.0)	61(46.2)	09(6.8)	132(100)	

The figure in the table denotes frequency while the figure in parenthesis denotes percentage. The symbol (P) represents the significance level and (χ^2) represents the value of chi-square.

Table No. 1 is about the relation of juvenile inmates with gangsters in the jail. When juvenile respondents were asked whether there is free verbal and non-verbal interaction of adult gangsters with juveniles at the jail, most of the juveniles were in agreement with the statement where a highly significant ($p=0.000$) association was observed. The same conclusion was drawn by Piehler & Dishion (2007) that verbal and non-verbal communication is a serious factor to reckon with, leading to implicit changes in the behavior and mental health of people, especially in places like jails, where they are exclusively exposed to it. The findings showed that due to no proper checks and balances from jail staff, there is free verbal and non-verbal communication between juvenile and adult gangsters. In the same way, Borum (2003) concluded that when the juveniles see the special protocol and privileged status of high profile criminals and their relaxed moods, it has a deep effect upon the impressionistic minds of the juveniles and they start looking up to them and their crimes and toughness. Moreover, when juvenile respondents were asked whether they were frank with adult gangsters at the jail, most of the juveniles were in agreement with the statement where a highly significant ($p=0.000$) association was observed in the well-being of juveniles. The findings showed that due to no proper checks and balances from jail staff, juveniles meet with adult criminals and are frank with them. The same conclusion was derived in the study ‘The National Inmate Survey’ (2016) conducted by Department of Justice indicating that 1.8 percent of 16- and 17- year- olds imprisoned with adults reported being sexually abused by adult inmates because they are too frank with the adult criminals.

A highly significant ($p=0.000$) association was observed with the use of substances such as cigarettes, snuff, hashish or marijuana by juvenile inmates. Jail staff and adult criminals provided drugs to juveniles and most of the respondents were of the view that when they came to jail, they did not know about drugs but in the jail they started to take drugs like hashish, marijuana, cigarettes, and the most severe kind of drugs, such as opium. In the same way, the U.S. Census Bureau (2009) found that because of high psychological and mental issues, a disproportionate number of juveniles in jails use cigarettes, snuff, hashish or marijuana.

A highly significant ($p=0.000$) association was observed with juveniles who had relations with the gangs at the jail. It is concluded from the findings that those juveniles whose attachments were strong with their delinquent friends were strong in relation to attachment to members of the gangs. Similar findings were identified in ‘The state of children in Pakistan’ (2015). As there are a number of gangs in the jail and inadequate facilities and low check-in balance over the offenders, the children are easily attracted by the gangs and this strengthens their relationship with gangsters and increases their participation in delinquent activities.

A highly significant ($p=0.000$) association was also found when asked whether cigarettes, cannabis, naswar, and marijuana were available to the gangs and the response was in the positive. Similarly, Ingraham & Wellford (1987) found that gangs in prison control the drug bargaining for economic benefit; Ingraham & Wellford also argue that most jail violence can be attributed to jail gangs.

A highly significant ($p=0.000$) association was found between the joining of gangs by juveniles and the physical and financial support which they were getting from the other members of the gangs. The results showed that most juveniles who joined the gangs were financially weak and wanted to earn money. In the same regard, Kosterman et al (1996) identified several school factors such as: association with law-breaking friends, the early use of marijuana, alcohol, hyperactivity, earlier delinquency, rule-breaking, hostility and aggression, early sexual activity and low mentality level in refusing offers to engage in negative activities. Feeling insecure, marginalized, and living in a poor family and financial and physical support systems, are the main individual factors causing juveniles to associate with gangs.

These findings revealed a highly significant association ($p=0.000$) of well-being of juveniles with the statements such as free verbal and non-verbal interaction between gangsters and juveniles: juveniles are frank with the adult criminals at the jail, juveniles have a relation with the gangs at the jail, juveniles make relations with gangsters because of financial and physical support, cigarette, Naswar, cannabis and Marijuana are available to the gangs, and juvenile prisoners are using cigarette, snuff, hashish or marijuana, etc. at the jail.

It is concluded from the above data that due to the lack of exclusive jails for juveniles and lack of any proper checks and balances of the jail staff, juveniles frequently interact with adult criminals, and are frank with them. Due to the lack of special jails for juveniles, adult criminals were also in the same jails, where they used drugs and provided these same drugs to juveniles. These juveniles are also led to join gangs because of the different kinds of drugs available to the members of the gangs.

Relation of Juveniles with Gangsters (Theme)

Qualitative Data from Juvenile Prisoners

The jail environment has many aspects of influencing juvenile prisoners when they interact with adult prisoners; it affects their personality and their reformation. In the sampled jails of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, there were no exclusive jails for juvenile inmates. The majority of juvenile participants stated that juveniles and adult prisoners lived in the same jails; they interacted and had strong relations with each other. Due to the lack of strict rules, juveniles living in barracks named Munda Khana meet adult criminals freely and share their feelings, learn new criminal techniques, take drugs and money and are sexually abused by them. These were against the JJSO, 2000

which mandated that juveniles should be living away from adult criminals, but there were no practical implementations of the JJSO, 2000.

One of the juvenile interviewees, Shakil said that;

“I have strong relations with adult criminals and for the third time, I committed a crime and the judge sent me to jail. I have adult friends at the jail I share everything with them also some juveniles had sexual relations with adult criminals”.

Though juveniles and adult gangsters had separate cells but due to lack of strict checks and balances, the adult gangsters gave money to jail staff as a bribe and they allowed them to meet juveniles. The jail environment was found inappropriate for juveniles as they freely interact and had relationships with adult prisoners.

Fahad, from the juvenile prisoners, said that;

“Adult prisoners are frank and we discuss with them if we face any kind of problem. Some of our juvenile friends are frank enough that they are taking cigarettes and snuff from adult criminals”.

The deepness of relationship of juveniles with adult prisoners was very clear from the statements of the juvenile prisoners. They joined the gangs to protect themselves from sexual violence and other harmful threats from adult prisoners and jail staff; they then became permanent members of the gangs. Adult gangsters provide drugs like hashish, cigarette, naswar, and opium to the juveniles.

Data from Legal Counsels

Juvenile prisoners lived in the same jail with adult criminals. The majority of the legal counselors were of the opinion that it is clear in the JJSO 2000, that there should be minimum one borstal institution for juvenile inmates in every district of the province. They further added that juveniles meet with adult prisoners and were provided drugs like powder, hashish, and cigarettes to juvenile inmates. Moreover, they said that most adult criminals commit sexual activities with them. They further elaborated that in Pakistan there is no juvenile court to deal with their cases thus their cases were tried in the same adult court.

Some of the legal counsels said that;

“Juvenile prisoners interact with adult criminals and when they release from jail, they become dangerous criminals due to this the recidivism rate increased in the juveniles”.

The participants were of the view that juvenile inmates freely interact, had a relationship with adult criminals, and are frank with them. Even after their release from jail, they are motivated by them to commit crimes due to their financial

problems. When they are arrested by the police and judges send them to jail, they want to join the same environment as before their incarceration and join the gangs at the jail.

Data from Probation Officers

Adult and juvenile prisoners living in the same jails met and interacted with each other. The majority of the probation officers were of the view that due to a lack of exclusive jails for juvenile prisoners, adult males and females and juveniles lived in the same jails with dangerous criminals. They said that juvenile inmates learned negative acts from adult gangsters, for example, they used cigarette, hashish, marijuana, and powder. They further said that due to rehabilitation, reformation, and counseling of the probation officers and their attachment with their family, juveniles released on probation become positive members of the society.

One of the participants from the probation officers said that:

“Juveniles have relation with adult criminals at the jail, they learn negative acts from them and when they release from jail, they involve in criminal activities and using drugs, etc. They become professional criminals which are more dangerous for society and the more important they become recidivist”.

One of the probation officers said that those juveniles who are sent to jail instead of being placed on a period of probation become close with adult criminals, learn and share negative acts with adult criminals. Moreover, juvenile inmates are sexually abused by the adult criminals with the help of corrupt jail staff; they take money from adults and give them permission to meet with juvenile prisoners. Adult criminals provide drugs in different forms to juvenile inmates and after being released from jail, they get involved in harmful activities and join a group of gangsters. He added that probation was the only way to rehabilitate juvenile inmates through counseling.

Data from Jail Staff

Jail serves as a tool of reformation and personality development in the behavior of the juvenile prisoners. The researcher found that there were no separate jails for juveniles and the jail staff dealt with the adult criminals and the juvenile prisoners in the same harsh manner. This treatment had a great impact on the juvenile personality and they often tended to show more negative and aggressive behavior when they were released. Majority of the participants said that juvenile prisoners were kept in the same jails with adult prisoners under the supervision of jail staff. However, some of the interviewees said that juvenile prisoners were kept in separate barracks (Munda Khana) from adult prisoners and they had no relation with adult criminals. Juveniles were strictly prohibited to meet with adult criminals and if someone from them meets with adult prisoners, they were punished strictly.

One of the interviewees from the jail staff said that;

“Juvenile prisoners meet and interact with adult criminals for some time during prayer time on Jumma Mubarak. They pray together along with jail staff and sometimes few of jail staff allowed adult prisoners to meet with juvenile inmates”.

According to the participant, juvenile prisoners were strongly prohibited to meet and talk with adult criminals and they had separate barracks so they did not see each other. He further added that sometimes adult criminals meet with juvenile inmates with the permission of jail staff due to their family relationship with juvenile prisoners. For example, adult prisoners could meet with their sons, brothers, or a family relative.

Some of the interviewees from jail staff said that:

“Some of the juveniles are engaged with adult criminals and using marijuana and other narcotic drugs and some of them show a tendency to join adult gangs when they are set free”.

Relation of Juveniles with Adult Gangsters

It is clear from the overall results of quantitative and qualitative data that due to the lack of exclusive jails or borstal institutions for juvenile inmates, they spent their sentence in the adult jails where they interact with adult prisoners and jail staff had no proper checks and balances over their interaction. Adult criminals were so frank with juvenile prisoners that they gave them naswar, cigarettes, and hashish. They also had relations with members of the dangerous gangs in their areas where they had kept sophisticated guns and arms, became involved in negative activities, and joined gangs for their financial and physical support. Both the quantitative and qualitative data supported and confirmed each other's results, except for jail staff in some results in the qualitative data where jail staff said that they had checks and balances over their interaction and did not allow any type of drugs in the jurisdiction of the jail.

Inconsonant Views of Juveniles, Probation officers and Legal Counsels vs Jail Staff

Table No. 1 is about the relation of juvenile prisoners with adult gangsters in jails. A statement asked about frankness of juveniles with adult criminals, most of the juveniles in quantitative data said that they were frank with adult prisoners, freely interact with and had strong relationships with them. In qualitative data, all stakeholders supported the quantitative results except the jail staff. All agents of the justice system said that there were no checks and balances and juvenile inmates had strong relationships with adult prisoners and were sexually exploited by them. The findings of Ralph et al. (1996) and Vigil and Long (1990) showed that due to the

feeling of marginalization, juveniles interact with adult criminals, join their group, and live frankly with them.

Asked whether juvenile prisoners used drugs, the majority of the juvenile interviewees in the quantitative data said that most of the juvenile inmates used cigarettes, snuff, and marijuana. All stakeholders except jail staff in the qualitative data supported and confirmed the results of the quantitative data. Furthermore, prisoners give money and take drugs at the jail which is sometimes arranged by jail staff in exchange for money. Jail staff in qualitative data did not support the findings of quantitative data. They said that they had checks and balances over these things and did not allow any type of illegal thing which is forbidden in the jurisdiction of the jail. According to the findings of Kosterman et al. (1996) and Thornberry (1998), drugs are easily available in jails and when juveniles pay money, jail staff and adult criminals provide any type of drugs to them. In the sampled jails of KP, most of the interviewees were of the view that in the jail environment, they have started to take drugs like hashish, marijuana, cigarette, powder, chars, and opium, which is the most severe kind of drug used in sampled jails.

Asked about the relationship of juveniles with the gangs, the majority of the juvenile participants in quantitative data said that they had strong relations with gangs and spent more time and shared everything with the gang members. All stakeholders except for the jail staff in qualitative data said that due to relations with the bad company they engaged in negative activities even after release from jails. On the other hand, jail staff reported that there were no gangs, and juveniles were not even allowed to interact with adult prisoners. According to Thornberry (1998), juvenile participation in gangs results in the increase of negative activities. Juveniles who join the gangs, their participation, and their relationship with gangs increased mainly in aggressive activities and drug sales. Low parental attachment to the child and poverty increase the possibility of gang membership. The absence of biological parents, low parental supervision, low attachment to teachers, low student commitment to school, low expectations for success in the school, and low attachment to a peer group had also a strong impact on association with a gang.

When asked about drugs available to the gangs at the jail, the majority of the juvenile respondents in quantitative data were of the view that many types of drugs were available because they had their own worlds, their own groups, and also their relations with adult prisoners was a strong source of the availability of drugs. Agents of the justice system except jail staff said that juveniles were a neglected segment of the society. On another hand, jail staff had no information about the outside gangs. The findings of Sanchez-Jankowski (1991) and contended that gang members also provide opportunities for making money, such as the chance for and excitement of selling drugs. Thus, juveniles see themselves as making a choice in deciding to

connect with a gang, when juvenile use drugs they perceive their personal advantages in attachment with gangs where drugs are easily available.

When asked whether juveniles join gangs for physical and financial support, the majority of the juvenile respondents in the quantitative data said that they had no money and were very poor so they joined the gangs for their personal benefit. Qualitative data supported and confirmed the quantitative results. All stakeholders except jail staff said that most of the juveniles join the gangs from very poor and marginalized families and were the breadwinner of their family and needed financial and physical support. Under the qualitative data, jail staff rejected the presence of gangs at jail. According to the findings of Sanchez-Jankowski (1991) and Moore (1978), membership in the gang is also important for juveniles and they have no choice about joining gangs; some are born into gangs as a result of local traditions, culture and their parents' involvement in criminal activity.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is concluded from the findings and discussion that due to the lack of exclusive jails for juvenile prisoners, no proper check and balance of the jail staff, juveniles frequently interact and communicate with other adult criminals. The study inspected the impact incurred through unobstructed verbal and non-verbal interaction of adult gangsters over juvenile inmates' well-being that leads to the implicit changes in the behavior and mental health of juvenile inmates in jail. Furthermore, juveniles used drugs freely with the help of adult prisoners and jail staff. They joined gangs for physical and financial support, because they feel insecure without any group offriends at the jail. Housing juveniles with adult criminals have negative impacts on the well-being of juveniles like juveniles attracted to drugs and some of them use sophisticated weapons out and in the jail environment. The recidivism rate increased in the juveniles housed with adult gangsters has a negative impact on the well-beingof juveniles because they learn new techniques of crimes. Some of the recommendations forwarded in the light of the study's findings are that implementation of the JJSO 2000 to keep separate juveniles from adult criminals, requires the Government and NGOs to spend more money on the rehabilitation and counseling of juveniles and to allocate more funds to deal with juveniles by providinghealth, recreational and educational facilities to them.

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